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Linn County Nurseries

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

HARDY PLANT MATERIAL

SPRING

1 9 4 5

Snyder Bros., Inc.

Center Point, Iowa



During War Time

Please be considerate and we will serve you as best we can. There is not enough stock of many things to supply everyone, so please make a second choice of variety or size, if acceptable. We try to keep an accurate stock count but this is very difficult and impossible later in the season. As soon as we find we can not supply an item ordered the payment made for it will be refunded.

There is not help for special digging this spring so please confine your orders to the stock listed in the catalog or on hand. Fruit trees, shrubs and berry bushes will be ready as soon as the frost is out enough to plant; strawberry plants as soon as growth starts, usually the second week in April.

Larger Shade Trees and Evergreens are available if the buyer will dig and haul them, and substantial discounts will be given for such work.



APPLES

The orchard can be made a most attractive part of the farmstead if it is carefully located so it can be easily and frequently mowed with a field mower after the trees attain some size.

Purely ornamental flowering trees are not more beautiful than the various fruit trees at blooming time especially if some of the new apples and crabs with bright red flowers are mixed in among the pink and white. When the fruit is ripening it supplies much color and at that time the orchard is again easily the most attractive part of the home planting, and again later some of the fruit trees have as colorful foliage as the purely ornamental trees.

Apple trees should be planted 30 to 40 feet apart. They respond to good cultivation, fertilization, and care as freely as does corn or other crops.

If planted in sod as most home orchards are, an area 4 to 5 feet in diameter around any young trees should be dug up and kept cultivated or well mulched with strawy manure. A new planting in cultivated ground can be interplanted with small fruit or garden truck for several years.

Our apple trees are grown from piece root grafts planted deeply so they can produce roots above the graft, thus ultimately becoming own rooted trees. These are superior in hardiness to the budded trees usually sold. For the very hardiest orchard trees plant Virginia or Hibernial grown as described above and top work their branches to the better but more tender kinds. Top worked trees on these stocks begin bearing younger, are more productive, and dependable than those grown otherwise.

The crop of apple trees this year is much smaller than a year ago, and prices higher.

We suggest ordering the 4 to 5 feet or 3 to 4 feet grade because most varieties are in these grades this year. A year ago nearly all were 5 to 6 feet or larger.

EARLY VARIETIES

- Duchess
- Melba
- Liveland (Lowland Raspberry)
- Yellow Transparent
- Lodi

FALL VARIETIES

- Milton
- Snow (Famuese)
- Wealthy

WINTER VARIETIES

- Allen's Choice
- Joan
- Sharon
- Cortland
- Jonathan
- Sheriff
- Delicious, Red
- McIntosh
- Sugar Loaf
- Grimes (Golden)
- Minn. No. 790
- Turley
- Hawkeye Greening
- Redford
- Wolf River
- Hibernial
- Red Spy
- Yellow Delicious

CRAB APPLES. See also Wynema, Red Flesh, Soulard, and Dolga among the ornamental crabs.

- Whitney
- Virginia
- Young America

PRICES of all apple and crab apple:	Each	Per 10
5-6 ft., 11/16 in.	\$1.40	\$12.50
4-5 ft., 9/16 in.	1.10	10.00
3-4 ft., 7/16 in.80	7.50

CHERRIES

Plant on well-drained soil only. Elsewhere they will be unsatisfactory and short-lived.

Early Richmond and Montmorency are the most dependable and the most planted. Yellow Glass is a true sweet cherry and is more tender than the others.

The crop of cherry trees throughout the country is very short and consists of one year olds mostly. We are fortunate in having a fair supply of these and they are the best we ever grew. The larger part of them are 3½ to 5 feet or 3 to 4 feet and all well-branched. The supply of trees larger than these will be very inadequate and quickly exhausted.

Early Richmond	Montmorency	Yellow Glass	
PRICES —these are standard grades. The caliper governs.			Each Per 10
4 feet and up, 11/16 in. and up.....			\$2.00 \$
3½ feet to 5 feet, 9/16 in. to 11/16 in.			1.60 15.00
3 feet to 4 feet, 7/16 in. to 9/16 in.			1.30 12.50

PEARS

Pears do well on clay or gravelly upland. The fruit is less subject to worms than apples but the trees are more subject to blight.

The crop of pear trees is very short and consists of one year old trees mostly 4 to 5 feet or smaller.

The usual supply of Dwarf Pears is not available this year.

Kieffer	Seckel
Lincoln	Tyson
Pultney	

PRICES of all standard Pears:	Each	Per 10
5-6 ft., 11/16 in.	\$2.00	\$
4-5 ft., 9/16 in.	1.60	15.00
3-4 ft., 7/16 in.	1.25	10.00

APRICOTS

A limited number of the Hansen Manchurian Apricots are available in the varieties Anda, Manchu, Mandarin, and Sansin. We suggest your making a second choice.

PRICES of Apricots:	Each	Per 10
5-6 ft., 11/16 in.	\$2.00	\$
4-5 ft., 9/16 in.	1.60	
3-4 ft., 7/16 in.	1.25	

✓
PLUMS

- Beatty

➤ Oka

➤ Sapa
- Superior

➤ Toka

➤ Underwood

Plums thrive on rich moist bottom lands or even quite wet soils.

Underwood and Superior are large hybrid varieties from the Minnesota Station. These have high quality and small seeds but require cross-pollination. Wild plums, or some hybrid of another type like Toka should be planted among them as pollinizers in the proportion of one to 6 or 8 of the trees to be pollinated.

Toka itself is one of the very best plums and has a pronounced fragrance and apricot flavor.

Very few plum trees are available this year.

PRICES of Plum trees:	Each	Per 10
5-6 ft., 11/16 in.	\$2.00	\$
4-5 ft., 9/16 in.	1.60	15.00
3-4 ft., 7/16 in.	1.25	10.00

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CURRENTS

Currents are offered for local sale only, and cannot be sent out of Iowa.

Red Lake

Red Lake is the extra large variety developed by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm and is rapidly coming to be considered the best red current.

2-year bushes of above variety.60c each, \$5.50 per 10.

Currents require little space and little attention other than a dusting to control the current worm in early spring.

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GRAPES

Grapes are one of the best fruits for the Defense Garden on a small lot for they fit into the landscape well and require less spraying than most fruits.

Beta is the best of the list for arbors, making very long vines and dense foliage.

- Beta, small, early, black.

➤ Concord, black.
- Diamond (Moors), large, white.

➤ Niagara, large, white.

PRICES—2-year No. 1 plants of above.	40c each, \$3.50 per 10.
2-year No. 1 plants of following list.	50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

- Brocton: Green, one of the best for home use.
- Fredonia: Black, two weeks earlier than Worden.
- Moors Early: Black, large, early.
- Portland: White, large, earliest.
- Sheridan: Black, large, late.

RASPBERRIES

	Per 10	Per 100
Latham, the leading red.	\$1.50	\$12.50
Cumberland, the old standard black cap. Tips.	1.25	11.00
Newburg, red.	1.50	12.50
Taylor, red.	1.50	

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Blackberries are best in rich moist soil. Dewberries are better on deep sandier soil. Dewberries are hardier than Boysenberries and other creeping kinds, but have to be protected to be safe from winter injury.

PRICES—	Per 10	Per 100
Snyder, Alfred, and Eldorado Blackberry, root cutting plants.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
Lucretia Dewberry, transplants or root cutting plants.	1.00	

STRAWBERRIES

Dunlap is the old standby. It is very satisfactory under a wide range of conditions.

PRICES—	Per 100	Per 1000
Dunlap and Blakemore.	\$2.00	\$15.00
Gem Everbearing.	3.00	

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the first spring vegetables ready to use and one of the most wholesome. Plant it along a fence or border where a heavy application of barnyard fertilizer can be easily applied after the cutting season. The growing plants are attractive and fit well into the home planting and Defense Garden. Do not cut the first year, nor continuously after June 1st.

PRICES—	Per 10	Per 100
Paradise, 1-year plants.	\$0.50	\$4.00
A very superior variety, fine quality, rust resistant, and enormously productive.		

RHUBARB

Rhubarb should be given the richest soil and a location where it need not be disturbed for a long time. Each fall apply rotted cow manure or other fertilizer. No other plant will produce so much wholesome food and with so little attention as do the new kinds. We now offer only the new Canadian varieties and at prices cheap enough that one cannot afford to grow the old kinds which require so much sugar. The new kinds are mild enough to save the cost of the plants over and over because they require so much less sugar. They can

be used throughout the season and are the very best substitutes for fruit, never being completely destroyed by a late freeze as the fruit crop occasionally is. Do not use from a young plant till it is established and builds up a reserve.

PRICES:	Each	Per 10
McDonald, strong divisions.	\$.50	\$4.00
A splendid kind with large stalks, very tender and mild flavored. Makes attractive colored sauce.		
Chipman Red, strong divisions.	1.00	8.00
A newer variety with considerably more red color, sweet and of excellent flavor.		

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

	Size	Per 10	Per 100
AMERICAN or WHITE ELM	18-24 in.	\$.50	\$ 4.00
BLACK WALNUT	12-18 in.	1.20	10.00
CHINESE ELM	3-4 ft.	.85	7.00
GREEN ASH	18-24 in.	.60	5.00
HONEY LOCUST	18-24 in.	.65	5.50
RUSSIAN MULBERRY	18-24 in.	.60	5.00
SOFT MAPLE	18-24 in.	.60	5.00
NIOBE WILLOW, 1 yr. cuttings	2-3 ft.	1.00	
	3-4 ft.	1.50	
	4-5 ft.	2.00	
LOMBARDY POPLAR, 1 yr. cuttings	4-5 ft.	2.50	
	5-6 ft.	3.00	

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Trees and shrubs are included under one heading because many plants may be either, according to the training given them.

The figures in feet given after the names indicate the size attained at maturity under average conditions, and will vary considerably according to the environment.

Specific requirements such as acid or limestone soil, moist or dry soil, shade or full exposure, winter protection, etc., are noted if important for successfully growing the plant.

	Size	Each	Per 10
ALMONDS—Flowering. See Prunus glandulosa.			
AMELANCHIER canadensis—Dwarf Juneberry.	18-24 in.	\$0.60	\$ 5.00
A compact slow growing bush. Excellent foliage, racemes of white flowers early and edible purplish fruit in June. Birds prefer them to cherries.			
ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima. 6-8 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.00	
Especially desirable for its very brilliant red fruit retained until winter and its deep red foliage in the fall. Rather open growing.			

	Size	Each	Per 10
melanocarpa—Black Chokeberry. 4-6 ft.	2-2½ ft.	.90	8.00
A compact shrub with clusters of attractive white flowers in spring and shiny black fruit in fall. Splendid foliage becoming deep red in fall.			
ASH—Green. 50-60 ft.	4- 5 ft.	.75	6.50
A rapid growing, splendid shade tree. Thrives almost anywhere. Not easily broken by storms or likely to be injured by pests.	5- 6 ft.	1.00	9.00
AZALEAS are “tops” among the flowering shrubs and are not as difficult to grow as most people believe. A location protected from dry winds such as the east side of a building, partial shade, plenty of peat, and not too much lime in the soil will satisfy the hardy kinds listed. Most of the great number of varieties grown in the South and East are not hardy here.			
mollis—Chinese Azalea. 3-4 ft.	12-15 in.	1.50	B & B
Clusters of large flowers before the leaves, pale yellow to red, mostly orange. Mildly acid soil. All will bloom the first season planted. Plenty of humus and some protection from the driest winds and hottest sun are its requirements.	15-18 in.	2.50	B & B
	18-24 in.	3.50	B & B
	2-2½ ft.	4.00	B & B
	2½-3 ft.	5.00	B & B
mucronulatum—Mongolian Azalea. 6 ft.	2-2½ ft.	3.50	B & B
This azalea thrives in our climate and tolerates some lime. Purplish-rosy-pink flowers about April 20th. Foliage colors very beautifully in fall.	2½-3 ft.	4.00	B & B
poukhanensis—Korean Azalea. 3-4 ft.	2½-3 ft.	5.00	B & B
Single, rosy mauve, fragrant flowers. Acid soil. Earlier than mollis. A compact attractive dwarf shrub.			
schlippenbachii—Royal Azalea. 6-8 ft.	2-2½ ft.	3.50	B & B
Large pale rose-pink, needs some shade. The most vigorous grower of the group. Ordinary soil with some peat seems to suit it. Tolerates considerable lime. Beautiful fall coloring.	2½-3 ft.	4.50	B & B
	3½-4 ft.	5.00	B & B
	4- 5 ft.	6.00	B & B
BARBERRY, Japanese—B. thun-			
bergi. 4-5 ft.	Per 100 \$20.00 12-15 in.	.30	2.50
Brilliant red fall coloring and winter berries. Unexcelled for thorny hedges; also trims well and makes good shrubs for the border or foundation.	Per 100 25.00 15-18 in.	.35	3.00
	Per 100 30.00 18-24 in.	.40	3.50
Mentor Barberry—B. Mentorensis, Evergreen Barberry. (U. S. Plant Patent 99).			
Practically evergreen. In late winter the leaves change to coppery-bronze and are retained until the new green leaves appear. Splendid for foundation planting.	18-24 in.	.85	6.50

	Size	Each	Per 10
Red Leaved. 3-6 ft.	18-24 in.	.90	8.00
A form with purplish-red foliage all summer if in the sun. In shade it is green.			
BIRCH—Cut Leaved Weeping. 30-60 ft.	6- 8 ft.	3.00	
Subject to borers, otherwise one of the very best ornamental trees, with white bark and drooping branches when older.			
BUCKTHORN Rhamnus frangula—Glossy Buckthorn. 8-12 ft.	3- 4 ft.	.60	5.50
Glossy green leaves. Flowers continuously throughout the summer; bears green, red and black berries. Splendid for screens in difficult places.	4- 5 ft.	.75	7.00
BUTTERFLY BUSH—Buddleia.			
All make splendid cut flowers from mid-summer until frost. All require winter protection.			
Charming.	No. 1	.75	
Long sprays of lavender-pink in late summer and fall.			
Concord.	No. 1	.75	
Strong spikes of dark red with lighter edge.			
Eleanor.	No. 1	.75	
Eleanor-blue with orange eye.			
Orchid Beauty.	No. 1	.75	
Long heads of orchid-pink with a bright orange eye.			
Royal Red. Patented.	No. 1	.90	
A dark deep red. Darkest of all.			
CARAGANA arborescens. 10-15 ft.	18-24 in.	.30	2.50
Green bark. Soft pea-green foliage very early.	2- 3 ft.	.40	3.50
Bright yellow flowers in late May. Endures the driest hard soil in either sun or shade.			
CORNUS amomum—Silky Dogwood. 6-8 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.60	5.00
Red twigs; yellowish white flowers in clusters and bluish white berries.			
alternifolia—Pagoda Dogwood. 15-20 ft.	3- 4 ft.	.75	
Horizontal branches in tiers easily trained into a pagoda form of tree. Blue fruit eagerly eaten by birds. Very picturesque small tree.			
mas—Cornelian Cherry. 10-12 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.00	
Clusters of tiny bright yellow flowers very early. Scarlet plum like fruits in August.			
stolonifera lutea—Golden twig Dogwood. 8-10 ft.....	3- 4 ft.	.75	
The bright yellow bark gives a fine winter effect.			

	Size	Each Per 10
CRAB—Malus. Small trees or shrubs flowering in May. They easily take the place of Japanese Cherries which are not dependable here. The crabs are hardy, afford a good range of colors, the blossoms last longer than flowering plum or cherry blossoms, and several bear fruit excellent for jelly or preserves.		
Bechtel Double Flowering. 10-15 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.50
A double form of the Wild Prairie Crab. Large	4- 5 ft.	2.50
double pink, fragrant flowers. "A tree full of	5- 6 ft.	3.50
roses," people usually exclaim. No fruit.		
Brevipes. 12-16 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.50
Rather dwarf dense growing. A profusion of	4- 5 ft.	2.00
white and very beautiful small red fruits.		
Dolga—Hansen's Red Crab. 15-18 ft.	4- 5 ft.	2.00
A Siberian Crab with large white flowers and	5- 6 ft.	2.50
brilliant red fruit, very ornamental on the tree		
and excellent for jelly.		
Eley Flowering Crab—M. eleyi. 25-30 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.50
Purplish-red foliage through the season. Red	4- 5 ft.	2.00
flowers and fruit.		
Floribunda.	3- 4 ft.	1.50
A small round topped tree to 18 ft. Buds car-	4- 5 ft.	2.00
mine, flowers pink then white. Very profuse		
blooming. Small yellow and red fruit.		
Hopa—Hansen's Red Flowering Crab. 20-25 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.50
A rapid upright growing kind with large red	4- 5 ft.	2.00
flowers, fruit, new growth, and wood.	5- 6 ft.	2.50
Nieuwland Crab.	3- 4 ft.	1.50
A double form of the Wild Sweet Crab. Very at-	4- 5 ft.	2.50
tractive, less formal than the Bechtel's Double	5- 6 ft.	3.50
Flowering Crab.		
Red Flesh. 15-20 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.50
Originated by Prof. Hansen. Large red flowers.	4- 5 ft.	2.00
This we consider one of the most beautiful of all	5- 6 ft.	2.50
the crabs with colored flowers. Fruit about the		
size of Whitney, solid brilliant red, with red flesh,		
excellent for jelly and sauce.		
Sargent—Malus sargentii. 6-8 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.25
Low-growing with wide, horizontal branches.	3- 4 ft.	1.50
Clusters of white flowers with yellow stamens,	4- 5 ft.	2.50
and bright red fruit on long stems like cherries		
hanging into winter. One of the best kinds and		
lowest growing.		
Soulard. 20-30 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.50
A hybrid of the wild crab with large beautiful	4- 5 ft.	2.00
pink, violet scented flowers and yellow apples.		
Makes a vigorous tall tree.		

	Size	Each	Per 10
Wynema.	4- 5 ft.	1.25	
A dwarf growing Hybrid of the Wild Crab. Fruit about the size and color of Whitney with a true Wild Crab flavor, and keeping a year. Excellent for jelly.	5- 6 ft.	1.50	
CRANBERRY Highbush —See <i>Viburnum opulis</i> .			
ELM—American White. 80-100 ft.	6- 8 ft.	1.50	
One of the best of all shade trees. Thrives in almost all situations.			
Chinese—Ulmus pumila. 40-50 ft.	5- 6 ft.	1.25	
Extremely rapid growing. Suitable for dry soils.	6- 8 ft.	1.75	
Twigs fine and much bent. Leaves small and remain green late. Cut back heavily in transplanting.	8-10 ft.	2.25	
Lake City Elm.	6- 8 ft.	2.00	
A grafted variety which naturally grows in a near perfect form without training.			
Moline Elm.	6- 8 ft.	2.00	
A very rapid growing upright form with lots of large dark green leaves. Especially fine where a wide-spreading tree will not fit.			
EUONYMUS alatus—Winged Wahoo. 6-10 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.50	
Broad corky wings on the twigs, red berries and brilliant fall foliage makes this attractive at all seasons. Unexcelled for specimens.			
alatus compacta.	18-24 in.	1.50	
A dense, dwarf, compact form of <i>Euonymus alatus</i> , about half as large. Very choice.			
atropurpureus—Burning Bush. 8-10 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.75	
Large, pendent, brilliant crimson fruit in fall. Somewhat like Bittersweet.	3- 4 ft.	1.00	
FORSYTHIA intermedia—Yellow Bells. 6-8 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.75	
Arching branches. Blooms very early. Flower buds not very hardy. Branches may be forced early indoors.			
ovata—Early Forsythia.	2- 3 ft.	.90	
Superior in hardiness. Blossom buds are seldom winter killed. Flowers very early, pale primrose yellow.			
HACKBERRY—Celtis occidentalis. 50-60 ft.	5- 6 ft.	1.25	
A very strong, rapid growing shade tree with sweet berries, which hang until spring and attract birds.	6- 8 ft.	1.75	
HONEYSUCKLE Bella albida. 10-12 ft.	3- 4 ft.	.60	5.50
Very hardy and thrifty. White flowers, red fruit. Excellent for trimmed hedges.	4- 5 ft.	.80	7.50

	Size	Each	Per 10
Tatarian. 8-10 ft.	18-24 in.	.40	3.50
Upright. Pink flowers and red berries. Ex-	2- 3 ft.	.60	5.00
cellent for tall screens.	3- 4 ft.	.75	6.50
	4- 5 ft.	.90	8.00
Zabelli. 10-12 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.60	5.00
Upright growing, dark green foliage, rosy red	3- 4 ft.	.80	7.00
flowers and bright red fruit. One of the very best	4- 5 ft.	1.00	9.00
of all the honeysuckles.			
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora—Hills of			
Snow. 4-5 ft.	18-24 in.	.90	
Large clusters of white flowers in July. Good			
for shady places.			
paniculata grandiflora—Peegee Hydrangea. 8-9 ft.....	18-24 in.	.75	
Large panicles of white in August, changing to	2- 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
pink and bronze-green later.			
ILEX verticillata—Winterberry. 6-8 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.90	8.00
Brightest red berries till mid-winter. Likes wet			
acid soil and part shade.			
KOLKWITZIA amabilis—Chinese Beautybush. 6-10 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.25	
Bell-shaped pink flowers with orange centers, in			
great profusion in June. Rapid growing arching			
branches. One of the best new hardy shrubs.			
LILAC SPECIES AND HYBRIDS: Botanically they			
are Syringa.			
A number of other choice new kinds will be			
ready to dig in the fall of 1945. If you are par-			
ticularly interested in French, Hybrid, or Species			
Lilacs send for our Special List in early fall.			
S. Chinensis—Persian or Rothomagensis. 8-10 ft.....	2- 3 ft.	.75	6.50
Reddish-violet flowers, slender arching branches.	3- 4 ft.	.90	8.00
Very profuse blooming. A splendid shrub.			
Chinensis metensis. 8-10 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.00	
A pinkish form of chinensis.			
Hiawatha.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	
A hybrid with very large leaves and clusters of			
rose colored flowers in June.			
Dilatata—oblata dilatata.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	
The earliest good lilac to bloom. Flowers open-	3- 4 ft.	1.50	
ing before leaves. Pale lilac. Very profuse	4- 5 ft.	1.75	
bloomer. Very large, wide glossy leaves, color-			
ing beautifully in fall.			
Lutece—Henryi. 10-12 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	
Large panicles of violet-flowers in great profu-			
sion later than the French Lilacs.			
Microphylla—Littleleaf Lilac. 6-8 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.50	
Slender arching branches with small leaves.			
Pinkish-red buds opening pink. Splendid fra-			
grance. Great masses of flowers in late May and			
some again in the fall.			

	Size	Each	Per 10
Potanini. Small pure pink flowers with a rose colored eye. Upright growing. Small foliage. One of the choicest and rarest species. Very few available.	3- 4 ft.	2.00	
Villosa—Late Lilac. 7-8 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.75	
Pinkish-lilac flowers two weeks after the French Lilacs. Compact, upright growing.	3- 4 ft.	1.00	
“FRENCH LILACS.” Choice named varieties of Syringa vulgaris. Own roots. Very superior to common lilacs, in size and color which ranges from purest white to purple.			
Adelaide Dunbar. Double. Dark reddish-purple buds opening some- what lighter.	2- 3 ft. 3- 4 ft.	1.50 2.00	
Aline Mocqueris. Single. Long pointed clusters dark reddish- purple.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	
Alphonse Lavallee. Double. Clear lavender-violet, deeper within. Fragrant.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	
Ami Schott. The highest rated double blue variety. Dense broad clusters. A very new variety.	2- 3 ft.	2.50	
Buffon. Single, early blooming, very attractive mauve- pink.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	
Chas. Joly. Double. Dark violet-purple.	2- 3 ft.	1.50	
Claude Bernard. Double. Early. Bright mauve lilac.	4- 5 ft.	1.50	
De Miribel. Single. Dark bluish-violet. Heavy blooming, dwarf bush.	18-24 in.	1.50	
Descartes. Single. Early. Rosy-mauve, heavy bloomer.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	
Firmament. Single. Highest rated blue variety.	18-24 in.	1.50	
Frau Wilhelm Pfitzer. Single. Pink.	18-24 in. 2- 3 ft.	1.00 1.25	
Leon Gambetta. Double. Very large deep pink buds opening deli- cate pink, lavender and white, like little roses.	2- 3 ft. 3- 4 ft.	1.50 2.00	
Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Very dark reddish-purple. Splendid. It always attracts attention.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	

	Size	Each	Per 10
Maurice Barres.	2- 3 ft.	1.50	
Single. Large widely branched racemes, of azure-lilac flowers.			
Mme. Antoine Buchner.	2- 3 ft.	1.50	
Double. Tall, late. Soft rosy-mauve.			
Mme. Casimir Perier.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	10.00
Double. Very free blooming. Large, creamy- white.			
Mrs. McKelvey.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	
Single. Purplish.			
Paul Thirion.	18-24 in.	1.50	
Double. Carmine buds opening into large claret- rose flowers.			
Pres. Fallieres.	3- 4 ft.	1.75	
Double. Pale lavender, very large florets and clusters. A very fine kind.			
Vestale.	2- 3 ft.	1.50	
Single. Large pure white with yellow anthers. Best single white.			
Volcan.	18-24 in.	1.25	
Single. Reddish-purple.			
LOCUST—Honey. 50-60 ft.	4- 5 ft.	1.00	
Beautiful pinnate, lacey foliage. Very hardy, strong tree with large thorns.	5- 6 ft.	1.50	
Thornless. 50-60 ft.	4- 5 ft.	1.25	
A vigorous wide-spreading tree with fern-like foliage. Succeeds on any soil.	5- 6 ft.	1.75	
MAPLE—Hard or Sugar. 50-75 ft.	5- 6 ft.	2.00	
One of the best shade trees; colors brilliantly in fall. Grows fairly rapidly in favorable locations.	6- 8 ft.	2.50	
	8-10 ft.	3.50	
Norway—Acer platanoides. 50-60 ft.	5- 6 ft.	2.00	
A splendid, dense, round topped tree. Leaves remain green until late.	6- 8 ft.	2.50	
	8-10 ft.	3.50	
Schwedler—Purple Norway. 40-50 ft.	6- 7 ft.	2.25	whips
Large, bright purplish-red foliage in spring, turn- ing bronzy-green in summer and yellow in fall. Budded on common Norway Maple. One of the most colorful shade trees.	6- 8 ft.	3.50	branched
Tartarian—Acer ginala. 15-18 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.75	7.00
Small leaves, coloring most brilliant red in au- tumn.	3- 4 ft.	1.00	9.00
	4- 5 ft.	1.50	14.00
MOUNTAIN ASH—European. 20-30 ft.	10-12 ft.	3.00	
A handsome upright growing tree with clusters of orange-red berries in fall.			

	Size	Each	Per 10
OAK Pin—Quercus Palustris. 70-90 ft.	5- 6 ft.	2.50	
Grows rapidly in moist soil. Leaves are retained and color splendidly. Transplants easier than most oaks. Lower branches somewhat drooping.	6- 8 ft.	3.00	
	8-10 ft.	4.00	
Red—Quercus rubra. 60-80 ft.	6- 8 ft.	3.25	
Rapid growing. Red and green autumn colors. Adapted to drier soils than Pin Oak and outgrows it in such places.	8-10 ft.	4.50	
PHILADELPHUS—Mockorange or Syringa.			
Avalanche. 4-5 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.75	7.00
Fine arching twigs bear a great profusion of small blossoms.	3- 4 ft.	.90	8.50
Grandiflora. 10-12 ft.	4- 5 ft.	.90	
The large flowering scentless Mockorange.			
Ophelia. 5-6 ft.	18-24 in.	.60	5.50
Single, large, very fragrant flowers in great profusion.	2- 3 ft.	.75	7.00
Virginalis—Virginal Mockorange. 6-8 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
Large semi-double flowers somewhat continuously.	3- 4 ft.	1.25	11.00
POPLAR—Lombardy. 50-70 ft.	6- 8 ft.	.90	7.50
Strictly upright in habit. Branched to the ground. A most useful tree for accents and tall screens.	8-10 ft.	1.25	10.00
Bolleana—Silver Leaved Poplar. 50 ft.	6- 8 ft.	2.00	
A rapid growing very columnar tree with grayish green bark and leaves white underneath.			
PRINSEPIA sinensis—Cherry Prinsepia. 5-6 ft.	3- 4 ft.	2.00	
A very rare and interesting somewhat spiny compact shrub with arching branches; a profusion of small yellow flowers and small bright green leaves extremely early in the spring, and edible purplish plum like fruits in the fall.			
PRIVET—Amur River North. 8-12 ft....Per 100 \$20.00	18-24 in.	.30	2.25
A vigorous upright grower; best for closely trimmed hedges, and hardiest privet.	2- 3 ft.	.35	3.00
Regals—True Type. 5-6 ft.	18-24 in.	.60	5.00
Low, dense, horizontally branching. Blue-black fruits hang all winter.	2-2½ ft.	.70	6.00
PRUNUS Cistena—Hansen's Purple Leaved Plum.			
6-8 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.25	10.00
Bright reddish-purple foliage throughout the season. Purplish-pink blossoms. The best red-leaved shrub or small tree.	3- 4 ft.	1.50	12.50
glandulosa—Pink Flowering Almond. 5-6 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.00	
Large, double, pink flowers before the leaves.			

	Size	Each	Per 10
padus—May Day Tree. 30-40 ft.	6- 8 ft.	2.50	
A wide-spreading tree, earliest to leaf out in spring. Racemes of white fragrant flowers May 1st. Should be planted as early as possible.			
triloba—Double Flowering Plum. 7-8 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.50	
Clear pink, double rose-like flowers in April-May. Much admired by everyone.			
RED BUD or Judas Tree—Cercis canadensis. 18 ft....	3- 4 ft.	1.25	
Rose pink flowers in advance of the leaves. Likes rich soil. Somewhat tender when small.			
RHODOTYPHOS kerrioides—Jetbead or White Kerria. 3-6 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.90	7.50
Single white flowers. Black shining seeds. Endures considerable shade.			
SNOWBALL— See Viburnum opulis sterilis.			
SPIREA—Anthony Waterer. 2-3 ft.	15-18 in.	.60	5.00
Very dwarf and compact, pink flowers all summer.			
Frobelli—Froebel's Spirea. 3-4 ft.	18-24 in.	.50	
Resembles Anthony Waterer but is more vigorous and has purplish-red fall color.			
Thunbergi—Thunberg Spirea. 5-7 ft.	18-24 in.	.50	4.00
Slender, arching branches and fine, feathery	2- 3 ft.	.60	5.00
light green foliage. White.			
Tricocarpa—Korean Spirea. 5-6 ft.	3- 4 ft.	.90	7.50
Large flat heads of flowers in June. Later than Vanhoutte.			
Vanhouttei—Vanhoutte Spirea. 5-7 ft.	18-24 in.	.40	3.50
Commonly called Bridal Wreath. White flowers	2- 3 ft.	.50	4.00
Graceful habit. Thrives almost anywhere. Used	3- 4 ft.	.60	5.00
for hedges.			
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus—White Snowberry. 3-5 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.50	4.50
Endures much shade. Large white berries in fall. Needs moisture.			
TAMARIX pentandra—Blue-Green Tamarix. 4-8 ft.	3- 4 ft.	.60	5.00
Fine feathery blue-green foliage. Racemes of delicate pink flowers.			
THORN—Cratageus.			
coccinea—Thicket Hawthorn. 15-20 ft.	4- 5 ft.	2.00	
White flowers in May-June, large dull red fruit	5- 6 ft.	2.50	22.00
in autumn. Spines long and curved, flowers large. Very hardy.			
Cordata—Washington Hawthorn. 30 ft.	4- 5 ft.	1.75	16.00
A very choice quite upright kind with small	5- 6 ft.	2.50	24.00
bright green foliage which colors very brilliantly	6- 8 ft.	3.25	30.00
in the fall. Clusters of small bright red fruits	8-10 ft.	4.50	40.00
hang till winter. Many consider this the best of all the Hawthorns.			

	Size	Each	Per 10
VIBURNUM Dentatum—Arrowwood. 5-10 ft.	18-24 in.	.50	
Upright branches. Good foliage with gorgeous fall coloring. Creamy white flowers. Small bluish-black fruits attracts birds in September.	2- 3 ft.	.60	
lantana—Wayfaring Tree. 10-15 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.75	
Flowers in flat clusters in June-July. Fruit red changing to black. Wrinkled leaves almost evergreen.	3- 4 ft.	.90	
	4- 5 ft.	1.00	
opulis sterilis—Snowball. 8-10 ft.	3- 4 ft.	.75	
An old well known shrub. Large balls of white flowers, producing no fruit or seed.			
Trilobum—American Cranberrybush. 8-12 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.75	
One of the handsomest of shrubs. Single white flowers in May and brilliant scarlet berries through the fall.	3- 4 ft.	.90	
WEIGELA Eva Rathke—Red Flowering Weigela.			
4-6 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.90	
Rich reddish-purple flowers June to August.			
rosea—Pink Weigela. 4-6 ft.	2- 3 ft.	.75	
Mass of pink in June. For protected places.			
WILLOW—Niobe Weeping, 40-50 ft.	5- 6 ft.	1.00	
Golden yellow bark, very long penulous branches. Strikingly beautiful as a specimen or at the waterside. Very rapid grower.	6- 8 ft.	1.50	
	8-10 ft.	2.00	
WITCH HAZEL—Hamamelis virginiana. 10-12 ft.	3- 4 ft.	1.00	9.00
Interesting yellow flowers, October to December. Best in moist, half-shady places.			
Hamamelis vernalis—Vernal Witch Hazel. 5-6 ft.	2- 3 ft.	1.00	
A kind blooming in March. Retains green leaves very late.			

CREEPERS AND CLIMBING VINES

See Grapes especially Beta, and Climbing Roses under Roses.

	Size	Each	Per 10
AMPELOPSIS englemanni, Engleman Ivy.	No. 1	\$0.50	\$4.50
Hardiest vine clinging to smooth walls.			
—heterophylla, Porcelain Ivy.	2 year No. 1	.60	5.50
Climbs by tendrils only. Produces glossy green, blue, pink and lavender berries in the same clusters. Good for covering fences or trellises.			
—veitchii, Boston Ivy.	3 year No. 1	.75	7.00
Very refined, clings closer but is less hardy than englemanni. The closely clinging vines make a dense cover of foliage in summer and the bare vines show intricate branching patterns in winter. For East or North walls.			
BITTERSWEET—American, Celastrus scandens.	No. 1	.50	4.50
Our native bittersweet. Large clusters orange-scarlet fruit.			
CLEMATIS. All like cool, well-drained, but moist, limestone soil with sun for the tops.			
—Henryi. Large single, white.	2 year No. 1	1.00	
—Jackmanni. Large, violet-purple.	2 year No. 1	1.00	
—Mad. Ed Andre. Large, velvety-red.	2 year No. 1	1.00	
—paniculata, Japanese Clematis.	2 year No. 1	1.00	
Great masses of small fragrant white flowers in September. Hardiest of all and easiest to grow.			
HONEYSUCKLE—Scarlet Trumpet, Lonicera sempervirens.	No. 1	.50	
Almost evergreen. Long coral red flowers continuously. Excellent for cutting.			
WISTERIA—Lilac-purple.	No. 1	.60	
Long branches of purplish-blue flowers in May. Vigorous.			

EVERGREENS

N.B. Do not order evergreens this season expecting them to be shipped, dug, delivered or planted as heretofore. There is not sufficient help for this and new material can not be legally used for crating them.

Evergreens are offered only to those who can come and get them from the field. The prices quoted from a basis for figuring discounts to the buyer who does all digging and hauling and assumes all growing risks.

Bare rooted Evergreens for windbreaks and hedges will be undercut with the tree digger as soon as the ground is sufficiently solid and free from frost in the spring. It then requires a crew of three men to get them out efficiently. The buyer should come prepared to protect the roots from exposure to wind and sun for if evergreen roots once become real dry they die and can not be revived as roots of other trees can.

SPACING. For single row windbreaks plant pines and spruces 7 to 8 feet apart; for double rows of pines or spruces, 10 to 12 feet. For low hedges to be sheared, plant 18 to 24 inches apart, depending on the size of the plants.

SOILS. Plant pines on dry or well-drained soil. All pines, and particularly White Pine, may be short-lived if planted in very rich soil such as an old feed lot, or where drainage from a feed lot runs onto them. In places where it is quite wet at times spruce will do better than pine and in very moist or swampy soil, Arborvitae is best of all.

PESTS. Red Spider or Mite causes much damage if there are not frequent dashing showers in early summer to destroy the young, and a rusty appearance is likely to be due to them. Water applied under a high pressure to the top every few days is an effective remedy. Pine Needle Scale is found almost everywhere and under favorable conditions may become a serious pest. White spots on the leaves of pine or spruce are likely due to it. Both this and Red Spider can be controlled by a single thorough spraying with Lime Sulphur such as orchardists use, in the regular dormant strength (1 to 8 of water) applied on warm days in spring before the new growth starts. Soluble oil sprays also are effective, but must be used with much caution. With frequent dashing showers through June, when the young are crawling, neither of these pests is likely to be serious.

TREES FOR WINDBREAKS AND HEDGES

The prices in this section are for unsheared trees and do not include balled and burlaped stock. After this year the supply of these will decrease rapidly for a number of years.

	Size	Each	Per 10	Per 100
ARBORVITAE—American. 15-30 ft.	18-24 in. XX	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
The common Arborvitae is useful for hedges or windbreaks on soil too wet for other evergreens. Rows should run north and south so the sun will not hit on one side too long and possibly burn them.	2- 3 ft. XX	1.00	8.00	70.00
PINE—ponderosa, Bull Pine. 50-60 ft.....	18-24 in. XX	.75	6.50	60.00
Very long coarse leaves and stiff rugged branches not easily broken. Endures extreme drought. Requires full sun and tolerates no shade.	2- 3 ft. XX	.90	8.00	75.00
	3- 4 ft. XX	1.25	10.00	90.00
—White Pine. 70-80 ft.	18-24 in. XX	.75	6.50	60.00
In spite of some breakage at times from heavy loads of ice, and that an occasional spraying may be needed to protect it from insect pests, we still think White Pine is one of the best of all windbreak trees. On a suitable soil and location it makes a very long lived beautiful tree retaining its branches to the ground. Do not plant it where drainage is poor nor on soil too rich from sometime having been a feed lot or having the drainage from one across it.	2- 3 ft. XX	.90	8.00	75.00
	3- 4 ft. XX	1.25	10.00	90.00
—Scotch Pine. 40-50 ft.	2- 3 ft. XX	.90	8.00	
One of the most rapid growing and easily transplanted kinds.	3- 4 ft. XX	1.25	10.00	
SPRUCE—Norway. 60-80 ft.	18-24 in. XX	.80	6.50	60.00
One of the most rapid growing and extensively planted windbreak evergreens. Next year an acute shortage of Norway Spruce will start and continue several years after the European War ends. This is the third successive year no seed has been available. This is the last year for a long time that the supply will be so good and the price so cheap.	2- 3 ft. XX	.90	7.50	70.00

N.B.—Read notice on page 17 before ordering.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

These have been sheared to make compact, symmetrical trees, and have been well transplanted and root pruned so as to ball well. Smaller sizes can be handled successfully bare rooted, but larger ones should always be balled. Inexperienced diggers should not attempt to move the larger sizes without experienced help or supervision.

ARBORVITAE—American, <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> .		Size	Each
—Dark Green. 4- 5 ft.	Endures heat and drought better and has darker green foliage than the other Arborvitae. Broadly pyramidal in form.	18-24 in. XXX	\$2.00
		2-3 ft. XXX	3.00
—Pyramidal. 15-20 ft.	Grows in columnar form without shearing. Brighter and darker green than the common Arborvitae. Much used in entrance, foundation, and formal plantings. Best trained to one stem; no other training is needed. Like other Arborvitae, sometimes sunburned if too severely exposed to the hot sun of late winter, and prefers cool moist soil.	2-2½ ft. XXX	2.50
		2½-3 ft. XXX	3.00
		3-3½ ft. XXX	4.00
		3½-4 ft. XXX	5.00
—Siberian. 10-15 ft.	One of the hardiest Arborvitae, broadly conical, dense, dark, foliage. Makes excellent sheared globes.	15-18 in. XX	2.00
		18-24 in. XX	2.50
		24-30 in. XX	3.00
—Woodward Globe. 4-5 ft.	These naturally assume a globular form and are excellent in formal plantings.	15-18 in. XX	2.00
		18-24 in. XX	2.50
FIR—Concolor. 70-80 ft.	The Silver Fir of Colorado. The handsomest tall evergreen which grows here, and the most free from pests. The foliage is long, flat, curved, and not prickly like other evergreen foliage. The color ranges from silvery blue to clear green. Old trees have a regular conical outline and retain their branches to the ground. Concolors endure heat and drought splendidly but do not like being crowded nor a very smoky or sooty atmosphere.	2-2½ ft. XXX	3.00
		2½-3 ft. XXX	4.00
		3-4 ft. XXX	5.00
		4-5 ft. XXX	6.50
		5-6 ft. XXX	8.00
		6-7 ft. XXX	10.00
		7-8 ft. XXX	15.00
—Douglas, <i>Pseudotsuga douglasi</i> . The Colorado type. Also known as Douglas Spruce. 70-80 ft.	Soft, flexible, beautiful green foliage. Vigorous and graceful, retaining its beauty in old age. Tolerates considerable shade and much drought. Easier transplanted than most evergreens.	3-4 ft. XXX	4.00
		4-5 ft. XXX	5.00
		5-6 ft. XXX	6.00
		6-7 ft. XXX	7.00
—Lasiocarpa, Alpine Fir.	A very slow growing compact variety from the Rocky Mountains, having dark green foliage with a light stripe.	18-24 in. XXX	3.50

N.B.—Read notice on page 17 before ordering.

	Size		Each
HEMLOCK—Canadian, <i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>. 30-40 ft.	2½-3 ft.	XXX	3.00
Native of Northeastern U. S. A slow growing, grace- ful tree with short flat needles, bright green above and silvery striped beneath. It shears splendidly. Some shade is preferred and it tolerates full shade, so is indispensable for many places where there is too much shade for other evergreens. If fully ex- posed to the sun and dry winds Hemlocks may be burned. In planting use plenty of peat.	3-4 ft.	XXX	4.50
	4-5 ft.	XXX	6.00
	5-6 ft.	XXX	8.00
	6-7 ft.	XXX	10.00
	7-8 ft.	XXX	12.00
—Carolina, <i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>. 30-40 ft.	4-5 ft.	XXX	7.50
Darker green and more compact than the Canadian Hemlock. A rare and very beautiful species, some consider it the most beautiful of all evergreens.	5-6 ft.	XXX	10.00
JUNIPER—<i>Juniperus</i>.			
—Chinese, <i>J. chinensis</i>. 15-20 ft.	2-3 ft.	XXX	2.50
A beautiful pyramidal tree with blue-green quite prickly foliage. Not subject to Cedar Apple Rust, and endures hot dry conditions.	3-4 ft.	XXX	3.50
—Chinese Column.	4-5 ft.	XXX	6.00
A grafted columnar form with prickly foliage.			
—Pfitzer, <i>J. chinensis pfitzeriana</i>. 5-6 ft.	15-18 in.	XXX	2.50
A dwarf variety of the Chinese Juniper. The foliage is bluish-green and the branches grow out horizon- tally from the stem, which gives the tree an indi- viduality of its own. Sizes apply to width rather than height. This is the best Juniper for foundation planting.	18-24 in.	XXX	3.00
	2-2½ ft.	XXX	4.00
—Japonica. 1 ft.	15-18 in.	XX	2.50
A wide-spreading prostrate form with sharply point- ed bluish-green foliage.	18-24 in.	XX	3.00
—Sargent, <i>J. Chinensis sargentii</i>. 1 ft.	2-2½ ft.	XX	3.00
A prostrate form of Chinese Juniper. Makes a dense mat with both scale-like and pointed leaves. Pre- fers much sun.			
—Meyer, <i>J. squamata meyeri</i>. 5-6 ft.	15-18 in.	XX	2.50
A very irregular shaped shrub with dense prickly foliage, blue or sometimes pinkish-red. The most colorful of all, and unique appearing.	18-24 in.	XX	3.00
—Savin. 4-5 ft.	12-15 in.	XX	2.00
Semi-erect branches and smooth green foliage.			
—Red Cedar, <i>J. virginiana</i>. 25-30 ft.	18-24 in.	XX	1.50
Sheared specimens of our native Red Cedar. Splen- did blue or green in summer, purplish red in win- ter. Subject to Cedar Apple Rust.	2-2½ ft.	XX	2.00
	2½-3 ft.	XX	2.50
	3-3½ ft.	XX	3.00
—Cannarti, <i>J. virginiana cannarti</i>. 15-20 ft.	3-3½ ft.	XX	5.00
A grafted form, clear green throughout the year. Needs shearing to make a close, regular pyramid. Unexcelled year round color.	3½-4 ft.	XX	6.00
	4-5 ft.	XX	7.00
	5-6 ft.	XX	8.00

N.B.—Read notice on page 17 before ordering.

	Size	Each
— Dundee, <i>J. virginiana pyramidiforma hilli</i>. 15-20 ft.....	2-2½ ft. XX	2.50
A grafted, narrow pyramidal form with compact regular growth without shearing.	2½-3 ft. XX	3.00
	3-3½ ft. XX	4.00
	3½-4 ft. XX	5.00
	4-5 ft. XX	6.00
— Globe.	12-15 in. XXX	2.00
A compact form of <i>J. virginiana</i> easily sheared into globes and useful for places where other evergreen globes will not thrive.	15-18 in. XXX	2.50
— Silver Red Cedar, <i>J. virginiana glauca</i>. 15 ft.	2-3 ft. XX	4.00
Upright conical form. Very bright silvery blue in spring. Irregular form unless sheared.	3-4 ft. XX	5.00
PINE—Mugho, Dwarf Mountain Pine. 3-5 ft.	9-12 in. XX	1.50
This makes a compact dome-shaped bush broader than high. Sizes apply to width rather than height.	12-15 in. XX	2.00
Endures some shade and heat and drought. Thrives in any well-drained soil.	15-18 in. XX	3.00
SPRUCE—Black Hills. 50-70 ft.	12-15 in. XXX	1.25
A native of the Black Hills. It does very well over a wide range and makes the finest specimens of all spruce. This is a very variable species, ranging from very compact dwarfs to more open, rapid-growing trees, and from clear green to silvery blue-green. Our trees are mostly a very compact and slow-growing type. In dry seasons it should be closely watched and treated for Red Spider.	15-18 in. XXX	1.50
	18-24 in. XXX	2.00
	2-2½ ft. XXX	2.50
— Colorado Blue, <i>Picea pungens</i>. 25-40 ft.		
Blue or green as listed below. Otherwise than color of the foliage they are the same.		
— Selected Blue Specimens, Shiners.	15-18 in. XXX	3.00
More used as a specimen tree than any other evergreen. Rather slow-growing, regular, and compact with very sharply pointed blue foliage. Subject to Red Spider injury if neglected.	18-24 in. XXX	4.00
	2-2½ ft. XXX	5.00
	2½-3 ft. XXX	6.00
— Green Specimens.	18-24 in. XXX	2.50
The same fine, compact form as the Shiners, but with clear green or slightly blue-green foliage. Sometimes but not always, they develop a blue color with age.	2-2½ ft. XXX	3.00
	2½-3 ft. XXX	4.00
	3-4 ft. XXX	5.00
— Servian Spruce, <i>Picea omorika</i>.	18-24 in. XXX	2.50
An attractive, slow-growing, dense, pyramidal tree reaching considerable height. Leaves bright green, with white stripes above.	2-3 ft. XXX	3.00
	3-4 ft. XXX	4.00

N.B.—Read notice on page 17 before ordering.

	Size	Each
YEWS (TAXUS) are particularly valuable for planting in shady places and in cities where the smoky atmosphere is injurious to most evergreens. Their bright red fruits among the dark green leaves make them the most interesting of all evergreens in late summer. They stand much trimming, are long lived, and free from pests. Plant in the richest soil, well mixed with peat and humus.		
— cuspidata capitata, Upright Japanese Yew. 8-12 ft.....	15-18 in. XX	3.00
Broadly pyramidal. May be sheared into any form.	18-24 in. XX	4.00
	2-2½ ft. XX	5.00
	2½-3 ft. XX	6.00
— cuspidata media hicksi, Hick's Yew. 8-10 ft.	15-18 in. XX	3.00
A very narrow, columnar, compact form with very	18-24 in. XX	4.00
darkest green foliage. The best columnar tree for	2-2½ ft. XX	5.00
a shady place. Endures considerable heat.		
— cuspidata spreading, Spreading Japanese Yew. 4-6 ft.....	12-15 in. XX	2.00
A spreading, irregular, bush form. Can be kept very	15-18 in. XX	3.00
low by a little shearing.	18-24 in. XX	4.00
	2-2½ ft. XX	5.00

N.B.—Read notice on page 17 before ordering.

ROSES

All plants offered are two-year field-grown bushes. Cut back the top so only two or three of the stronger canes are left six inches long, and plant a little deeper than they grew, in well-drained rich soil. Sun until about 2 p.m. then shade, is the ideal exposure.

The list of varieties available this year is reduced and the number of each is very limited.

CLIMBING ROSES

(All need some winter protection in Central Iowa except as noted)

- CHAPLIN'S PINK, 90c:** Clusters of bright pink flowers of the Paul's Scarlet type.
- DR. VAN FLEET, 90c:** Large, flesh pink, perfectly formed, pointed buds, long stems. Vigorous and hardy. One of the best.
- DOROTHY PERKINS, 75c:** Delicate pink, large clusters, vigorous and healthy.
- PAUL'S SCARLET, 90c:** Large, bright, scarlet semi-double, in clusters.
- WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS, 75c:** The hardiest pure white climbing rose.

ROSE SPECIES AND HARDY ROSES

(Varieties which need no winter protection in Central Iowa)

- AGNES, 90c:** A tall, pale yellow Rugosa hybrid, blooming very freely in June.
- GROOTENDORST, 90c:** Hybrid of Rugosa x Baby Rambler; semi-double, small fringed, bright red roses in clusters produced continuously. Perfectly hardy, good hedge variety. Each flower resembles a carnation.
- GROOTENDORST PINK, 90c:** A clear pink form of Grootendorst.
- SETIGERA, 75c:** The Prairie Rose. Clusters of large single pink flowers, and bright red hips. 6 to 8 feet arching canes.

OTHER ROSES

Most of these come to us direct from one of the best Western growers and receive a minimum of handling between the grower and planter, which is important.

All this group should have winter protection. Bank up with earth 8 inches or more and cover with any available material, preferably something which tends to keep them dry.

Hybrid Teas (marked H. T.) are the most constant bloomers and finest colors, but need best winter protection. They are usually well planted quite close together in narrow beds.

Hybrid Perpetuals (marked H. P.) are hardier and larger growing bushes, but not very continuous bloomers through the summer unless pruned heavily in spring.

Polyanthas, or Baby Ramblers are quite hardy but are better with protection and are the most continuous blooming of all. Floribundas are especially suitable for massing and have considerably larger flowers and bushes than the Polyanthas.

BETTY UPRICHARD, 90c: H. T. Semi-double, large, ruffled, outside of petals brilliant orange-carmine, inside soft salmon. Strong grower.

CALEDONIA, 90c: H. T. Large double white.

CHRISTOPHER STONE, 90c: H. T. A sensational new red rose. Large brilliant crimson-scarlet shaded deeper. Has a delicious old rose scent. Very vigorous and free blooming.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO, 90c: H. T. Distinctly two-toned. Coppery pink inside, golden on the reverse side.

CRIMSON GLORY, (Plant Patent No. 105), \$1.50 each: H. T. Large urn shaped buds producing perfectly formed flowers of intense vivid crimson, produced continuously.

DAINTY BESS:, 90c: H. T. Single, rose colored, red stamens.

DONALD PRIOR, Floribunda, (Plant Patent No. 337), \$1.00 each: The large cup shaped flowers are semi-double, bright scarlet, flushed crimson, fragrant. Free flowering. One of the most striking colors of Floribunda group. Grows 24 to 30 inches.

DUQUESA DE PANARANDA, 90c: H. T. Coppery apricot.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS, 90c: H. T. Pointed buds, rich orange outside, salmon.

ELLEN POULSEN, Floribunda, 90c: Dark brilliant pink, sweetly scented.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE, 90c: H. T. Large, brilliant crimson-red. Finest red.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, 90c: H. P. The very purest white, continuous bloomer if pruned severely.

GOLDEN DAWN, 90c: H. T. Clear lemon yellow, long pointed buds.

GRUSS AN AACHEN, Floribunda, 90c: Fully double, light rose overlaid with yellow and almost as large as a Tea Rose.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ, 90c: H. T. Velvety crimson-scarlet, the most continuous bloomer. Hardy and vigorous. Not good for cutting, splendid in gardens.

IDEAL, Polyantha, 90c: Very fine small dark red flowers in large clusters.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE, 90c: H. T. Large, deep rose-pink.

IMPROVED LAFAYETTE, Floribunda, 90c: Medium sized deep glowing red. Produced very profusely but not in large clusters.

KAISERINE AUGUSTE VIKTORIA, 90c: H. T. Creamy-white, very fragrant.

MARGARET MCGREDY, 90c: H. T. Brilliant red with golden base.

MCGREDY'S IVORY, 90c: H. T. Very large long pointed buds developing into a large soft creamy-white. Moderately fragrant flowers. Vigorous and healthy.

MCGREDY'S YELLOW, 90c: H. T. Bright, buttercup-yellow; perfect form; vigorous and healthy.

MRS. JOHN LAING, 90c: H. P. Very large double soft pink flowers on long stems.

PICTURE, 90c: H. T. Well-shaped buds and clear rose-pink flowers. Almost constantly in bloom.

PRES. HOOVER, 90c: H. T. A combination of cerise pink, scarlet, and yellow. A most vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

RADIANCE, 90c: H. T. Fine rosy pink, large stems, very productive, healthy and a most dependable garden variety.

RED RADIANCE, 90c: H. T. A glowing crimson form of Radiance.

SOEUR THERESE, 90c: H. T. Long dark yellow buds, opening very beautiful rich yellow.

TRIOMPHE ORLEANAIS, Floribunda, 90c: Semi-double, open, cherry red blooms in clusters on well branched medium tall plants.

PEONIES

Peony plants should be good for several decades, so it is very poor judgment to start with unnamed, poorly rated, or discarded varieties simply because they are cheap when so many highly rated superior kinds can be had for but a few cents more. Planting too deep or out of season, fertilizing too heavily, or cutting the tops too soon after flowering are probable causes of of unsatisfactory results with peonies.

Peonies may be planted best after September 1st and before growth starts much in spring, in any good garden soil, not too shaded, and the buds should not be covered more than two inches. Bone meal may be used about them and some complete commercial fertilizer applied with caution.

A stock of all the more expensive varieties is not kept in storage for late spring planting, so any orders for them which come too late for spring digging will be held until September, which is the next season for planting Peonies.

The figures after the price of each variety is its rating by the American Peony Society. The old rating system is used and on a basis of 10.0 being perfect. The prices are for strong standard divisions of 3-5 eyes or buds. Other sizes furnished on this basis.

- ADDIELANCHEA**, 75c, 8.8: Creamy-white, base of petals yellow, late fragrant.
- ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU**, 75c, 8.5: Dark lustrous red shaded maroon with yellow stamens. Tall, early, very large.
- ALICE HARDING**, \$2.50, 9.5: Delicate flesh pink. Very fine new kind.
- AVALANCHE**, 50c, 8.7: Late, very fine blush white. Extremely productive.
- BARONESS SCHROEDER**, 75c, 9.0: Late, flesh color fading white, fragrant.
- CHERRY HILL**, 75c, 8.6: Very early, rich dark crimson, yellow stamens.
- CHESTINE GOWDY**, 75c, 8.4: Large, late, outer petals pink, collar creamy-white, center pink, streaked crimson. Excellent fragrance.
- CLAIRE DUBOIS**, 60c, 8.7: Tall, late, fine pink with glossy reflex.
- CORNELIA SHAYLOR**, 75c, 9.1: Tall, late, flesh-white, darker center, fragrant.
- COURONNE D' OR**, 50c, 8.1: Late, white with yellow stamens.
- E. B. BROWNING**, 75c, 9.2: Large, very late, white tinged pink at first.
- ENCHANTERESSE**, 60c, 8.9: Very late, creamy-white. Very large, faintly fragrant.
- FELIX CROUSSE**, 50c, 8.4: Late mid-season, brilliant crimson.
- FESTIVA MAXIMA**, 50c, 9.3: Early, pure white, tipped carmine, fairly fragrant.
- FRANCES WILLARD**, 75c, 9.1: Perfectly formed, very large, white, mild fragrance.
- FRANKIE CURTIS**, \$1.50, 9.3: Delicate flesh, changing to white.
- GEORGIANNA SHAYLOR**, 75c, 8.9: Late mid-season, large, light rose pink, fragrant.
- GRACE LOOMIS**, \$1.50, 9.2: Late, white, faintly tinted lemon, mildly fragrant.
- KARL ROSENFELD**, 50c, 8.8: Mid-season, rich blood red, thrifty and productive. One of the best red varieties regardless of price.
- KATHERINE HAVEMEYER**, \$1.00, 9.0: Mid-season, large, light rose pink, fragrant.
- KELWAYS GLORIOUS**, \$1.25, 9.8: White very early, lasting and fragrant. No kind in the list is more vigorous or more regular in blooming.
- KELWAYS QUEEN**, \$1.25, 8.8: Bright rose pink, late mid-season, rose scented.
- LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF**, 75c, 9.1: Mid-season, blush pink fading white with yellow stamens, fairly fragrant.
- LA TULIPE**, 50c, 7.5: Flesh pink fading white, red markings.
- LE CYGNE**, \$2.00, 9.9: Early, pure white; has the very highest rating of all. Fragrant.
- LILLIAN GUMM**, 75c, 8.8: Very large, deep rose pink, very fine fragrance.
- LIVINGSTONE**, 75c, 8.1: Late deep pink, fine cut flower. Strong, sweet fragrance.
- LONGFELLOW**, 60c, 9.0: The most brilliant red, mid-season.
- LUETTA PFEIFFER**, 75c, 8.7: Very pale pink, tall, early fragrant.
- MABEL FRANKLIN**, 75c, 9.0: Light pink.
- MARIE JACQUIN**, 60c, 8.3: Semi-double, white with yellow stamens like Water Lilies, in clusters, fragrant. Exceptionally fine garden variety.

- MARTHA BULLOCH**, 75c, 9.1: Tall, very large, rosy pink, rose-like fragrance.
- MILTON HILL**, 75c, 9.0: Late, light shell pink, faintly fragrant.
- MME. EMILE GALLE**, 50c, 8.5: Late, pink shaded lilac-rose, rose fragrance.
- MME. JULES DESSERT**, 75c, 9.4: Large, creamy-white shaded buff and salmon.
- MONS. JULES ELIE**, 60c, 9.2: Early very large glossy pink, extra fine, fragrant.
One of the very best kinds.
- MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC**, \$1.00, 8.8: Early, darkest deep maroon.
- MRS. A. M. BRAND**, \$2.00, 9.6: Very large, late, clear white, fragrant.
- MRS. ED. HARDING**, 75c, 9.3: Large, white, early, tall, stiff stems.
- MYRTLE GENTRY**, \$1.25, 9.1: Rosy white, salmon tinted, fragrant.
- NINA SECOR**, \$1.00, 9.0: Pure white with yellow glow.
- OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA**, 75c: Double. Very earliest bright crimson.
- PHILIPPE RIVOIRE**, \$1.25, 9.2: Late, bright crimson, best red, rose scented.
- PHYLLIS KELWAY**, 75c, 9.0: Semi-double, bright pink, very large, fragrant.
- PRES. WILSON**, 75c, 9.3: Late, large, soft shell pink, spicy fragrance.
- RICHARD CARVEL**, 75c, 8.8: Early, very bright crimson, slightly fragrant.
- ROSA BONHEUR**, 75c, 9.0: Light violet-rose, flecked crimson, rose fragrance.
- ROSETTE**, 75c, 8.8: Large early mid-season, clear light shell pink.
- ROSE SHAYLOR**, 75c, 9.1: Very large, double flesh-pink marked crimson, mid-season.
- SARAH BERNHARDT**, 60c, 9.0: Very large, rose-pink, vigorous and productive.
- SARAH K. THURLOW**, \$1.25, 9.1: Very late, opens delicate pink becoming white.
- SHAYLORS DREAM**, 75c, 8.5: Double, mid-season, pale flesh pink, fragrant.
- SOLANGE**, 75c, 9.7: Mid-season, white shaded salmon.
- THERESE**, \$1.00, 9.8: Mid-season, delicate satiny pink.
- TOURANGELLE**, 60c, 9.4: Creamy-buff with salmon tints, mildly fragrant.
- WALTER FAXSON**, 75c, 9.3: Mid-season, distinct bright salmon rose, fragrant.
- W. F. CHRISTMAN**, 75c, 8.8: Large, mid-season, true rose type, flesh white with pink suffusion.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

- FUYAJO**, 75c, 9.2: Dark purplish crimson, center dark old rose, tipped pale buff.
- KING OF ENGLAND**, 75c, 8.6: Large, tall, quite early, rich ruby-red with narrow golden center petals.
- MIKADO**, 75c, 8.6: Dark crimson with center crimson, tipped gold.
- SNOW WHEEL**, \$1.00, 8.3: Pure white throughout.
- TAMATE-BOKU**, \$4.00, 9.4: Lively China-pink, faintly fragrant.
- TORPILLEUR**, 75c, 8.0: Deep rose-red, center tipped cream, slightly fragrant.

SINGLE VARIETIES

- ANOMALE**, 75c: Bright red. Very earliest, almost a month earlier than others of the taller peonies. A very satisfactory variety.
- PRIDE OF LANGPORT**, 75c, 8.9: Pale, rose pink, large, mid-season.

IRIS

For the war period we are discontinuing the German or Bearded Iris and listing only Siberian and Japanese varieties. They are far better landscape plants, having dense clumps of narrow foliage which remains bright throughout the season. These better kinds have large very attractive flowers and are a little later than the Bearded Iris. Plant them in the spring or fall but not in midsummer.

SIBERIAN IRIS. Not particular as to soil and moisture and are very hardy. One year heavy clumps only are quoted.

Blue Charm, 35c: Very large blue variety much superior to the old blue kinds. An excellent variety.

Caesar's Brother, 40c: 30 inches. A rich black pansy-violet, the darkest of the Siberian Iris, and a splendid kind.

Emperor, 35c: 3 to 4 feet. Large, deep violet-blue, broad circular falls. One of the very best and tallest of the group.

Snow Crest, 40c: Larger and taller than Snow Queen.

Snow Queen, 35c: 30 inches. Ivory white with yellowish throat. Fine for cutting.

JAPANESE IRIS. All need some protection through the winter and are best on rich moist humus somewhat acid soil.

Mahogany, 35c: Six petals, dark reddish-purple.

Uchiu, 35c: Six petals, caerulean blue, yellow center.

OTHER HARDY PERENNIALS AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

The measure given is the average height attained, and the date, the usual blooming time.

Most perennials can be moved well either fall or spring, and some of them through the summer. Plants one foot or under are usually suitable for some place in the rock garden unless too aggressive. Special cultural requirements are briefly noted.

Prices, unless otherwise given: Field-grown plants 35c each, \$3.00 per ten.

ACHILLEA, Milfoil, Yarrow. Thrives in any soil in sun.

—filipendulina, Fern-leaved, 3 to 4 feet. Broad corymbs of bright yellow, June-July. One of the best and hardiest garden plants.

ASTER—Harringtons Pink, 40c: 3 to 4 feet. A clear soft pink. Much the best of all. Blooms before early hard freezes which often spoil later varieties. Received award of Merit from Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Strong field grown plants of the original variety which was first cataloged and distributed by us. Many inferior seedlings of it are now on the market.

BAPTISIA australis, False Indigo, 2 to 3 feet. Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in 6 inch spikes, May-June. Dry soil in full sun.

DICENTRA spectabilis, Bleedingheart. The old-fashioned Bleedingheart, 60c: 1½-2 feet. Long racemes of graceful heart-shaped, rose-crimson flowers. April-June. It likes humus but will grow almost anywhere, even in shade. Still one of the best old perennials.

DICTAMNUS ruber, Gas Plant, 2½ feet. Rosy purple, veined darker. Strongly aromatic. Likes well-drained soil and needs little care. Plant in a permanent place and leave it alone. Each year it will be better. Very drought resisting.

FERN—Ostrich, Onoclea struthiopteris, 2 to 3 feet. Prefers part shade and leaf mold, but will endure almost any situation. Makes colonies by creeping rootstalks.

FILIPENDULA—rubra venusta, 4 feet. Bright carmine-pink plumes; July. Likes moist soil.

GYPSOPHILA Bristol Fairy, 60c: Grafted, double variety. 1 year plants. Much superior to seedling plants, blooming continuously.

HEMEROCALLIS, Yellow Daylily. They grow anywhere and are among the very best perennials, requiring very little care.

—**Bijou, 75c:** 2 feet. Small clustered flowers, orange overlaid with rich fulvous red. June-July.

—**D. D. Wyman, 40c:** 2½ feet. July-August, golden-yellow, tawny splashed petals.

—**Dover, 60c:** Early June. Very large deep golden-yellow. 2 feet.

—**Hyperion, 75c:** 3 to 4 feet. July-early August. Very large soft pale yellow over a long season. A very choice kind.

—**gracilis, 35c:** 18 inches. Grass-like foliage. Clear yellow flowers in early June, and again in the fall if not allowed to make seed.

—**Lemoni, 50c:** 4 feet. Stiff upright stems with large pale lemon-yellow flowers closing in hot sunshine.

—**Mrs. J. R. Mann, 40c:** 3 to 4 feet. Rich, deep yellow. July.

—**Mrs. W. H. Wyman, 50c:** 4 feet. Large, light pale lemon-yellow. August. One of the latest, best and most prolific.

—**Patricia, \$2.00:** 2½ feet. Pale yellow with tinge of lemon-chrome. July-August, pronounced fragrance.

—**Queen of May, 40c:** June. One of the very best large clear yellow flowers. Evergreen foliage and needs some protection.

—**The Gem, 50c:** 3 feet. Deep orange-yellow. June-July. A very choice kind.

—**Wan-Bun, \$1.25:** 2½ feet. Soft cadmium yellow.

HOSTA, Funkia, Plantainlily. Thrives almost anywhere.

—**lancifolia, 2 feet.** Lilac flowers in September. An especially good border plant for shady or very hard places. Very hardy.

—**subcordata grandiflora, 50c:** 2 feet. Broad glossy light green leaves, spikes of pure white fragrant flowers in August and September. Partial shade. Protect in winter.

PHLOX paniculata, Garden Phlox. All like rich, moist, well-drained soil, and a mulching of well-rotted manure in winter.

—**Daily Sketch, 40c:** Very large flowers of light salmon-pink with salmon eye.

—**Lillian, 40c:** A beautiful large pink closely resembling Columbia.

—**Rokoko.** Very large soft lilac-pink flowers.

—**Rynstroom.** A lively rose-pink like Paul Neyron rose.

—**Von Lassberg.** Tall, pure white.

PRICES unless noted: 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

PLATYCODON grandiflora, Balloon Flower, 2 to 3 feet. June-October. Large bell-shaped flowers, either blue or white, inflated balloon like buds.

RANUNCULUS acris, English Buttercup, 1 to 2 feet. Upright, branching sprays, small, double, waxy golden yellow flowers, May-June. Fine for Memorial Day cutting.

SAXIFRAGA crassifolia, 1 foot. Broad green foliage, rosy pink flowers, April-May. Very fine among rocks. Leaves turn red in winter.

SEDUM, Stonecrop, Liveforever.

—**kamtschaticum**, 6 inches. Bright green foliage, golden-yellow flowers.

—**middendorffianum**. Low, tufted plants, spreading 1 foot. Linear dark green leaves turn red in fall. Yellow flowers. Very choice kind.

—**spectabile brilliant**, 18 inches. Broad flat heads of rosy-crimson flowers in fall. A splendid border plant.

SEMPERVIVUM, House Leek, Hen and Chickens. Excellent in rockeries.

—**globiferum**. Small globular rosettes. Young plants roll away and strike root readily.

—**tectorum**. Rosettes 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flowers pale red. 1 foot.

STATICE latifolia, Sea Lavender, 1 to 2 feet. Broad, thick leaves, upright, finely branched panicles of small blue flowers. August-September. Splendid for cutting and drying. Endures driest weather.

THERMOPSIS carolina, 2 to 3 feet. Bright yellow lupine like flowers on 8 to 12 inch racemes in June and July.

Yucca filimentosa, Adamsneedle, 50c: 4 to 6 feet. Tall pyramidal clusters of large, creamy flowers. June-July. Heavy 3-year plants, 50c.

PRICES unless noted: 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

NUT TREES

The production of grafted nut trees has practically ceased for the duration because all available manpower is needed to grow quicker yielding food crops or trees. Producing grafted walnuts and hickories in particular, requires much experience and time, as well as favorable weather conditions. Then they can not be dug by mechanical diggers as the fruit trees can, but have to be dug by hand, which is slow because of their deep tap roots.

When conditions again become normal we hope to be able to supply the varieties which are proving most satisfactory. Meanwhile we suggest the planting of seedlings grown from seed of the best varieties available. These can be grafted to known kinds when they are well established, and if this is not achieved they should still be superior to ordinary seedlings. Nut trees are wind pollinated and usually self-sterile so it is necessary to have two or more varieties or seedlings together for cross-pollination. Otherwise nuts will not set or will not be well filled.

BLACK WALNUTS. The better kinds have been grown long enough that people are learning how superior such varieties as Thomas, Stambaugh, etc. really are. Like in planting fruit trees it is necessary to use varieties suited to the region and no one variety is suited to all sections.

HICKORIES. The above is equally true of Hickories, but in this case there are several species. Shagbarks are the best. Some of them are as large as many shellbarks, very much better in quality, have much thinner shells, and are easier to grow. Schinnerling, Hagen, Wilcox, and Stratford are excellent kinds. Hybrids of the Bitternut such as Fairbanks, grow easily, are productive, large and attractive, but have a trace of bitterness in the meats which spoils them for many people.

PECANS. Pecans are not very satisfactory north of southern Iowa because they bloom so late in spring that there is not sufficient time for them to mature before freezing temperatures in the fall. This is true of the most northern varieties and those from farther south can not be expected to mature at all. Major seems to be the earliest maturing kind here.

HICANS. Hicans are crosses of the Hickory and Pecan. They grow rapidly and make most beautiful trees, but most kinds do not bear young nor regularly. They ripen considerably earlier than pecans and when there is a crop of well filled nuts they are prized very highly for the nuts are large, crack out well and have excellent quality. It is hoped that varieties can be found which will produce more satisfactorily.

WINKLER HAZEL. This variety has been in greatest demand of all the nuts and is all sold for the spring of 1945. Winkler bushes grow quite compact and six to seven feet high. The foliage is attractive and becomes scarlet and bronze in the fall. The nuts are the largest of the native hazels.

FILBERT SEEDLINGS. These are grown from seed of the survivors of a long list of European varieties planted more than twenty years ago, most of which were unable to endure the tough Iowa winters. Most of these seedlings should be hardy to central Iowa and produce nuts of good size and quality, but will vary considerably. The nuts drop free from the pods when ripe. Excellent for tall screens. They do not succor like the native hazels and grow much taller.

1 year, heavily rooted plants, 1 to 2 ft.\$2.50 per 10.

THOMAS WALNUT SEEDLINGS. Mixed with a few other good named varieties. These can not be expected to truly reproduce the parent variety but should be much superior to seedlings from wild trees. Some will be almost identical with the grafted variety and cost very much less.

1 year, heavily rooted plants, 12-18 in.50c each \$2.50 per 10.

THE NORTHERN NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION is an organization of progressive people of many different vocations who are interested in the advancement of nut culture. An annual report is published which contains the most up-to-date practical and scientific information published on the subject and is well worth the \$2.00 membership fee. All interested in nut trees should join. New members will receive both the report of the previous and current year. Memberships may be sent to D. C. Snyder, Treasurer, Center Point, Iowa.

SNYDER BROS., INC., Center Point, Iowa

Amt. enclosed

If size ordered is exhausted, may we substitute a smaller one and refund balance?.....

[illegible]

ORDER SHEET—Continued

TOTAL

Iowa Customers must add 2% Sales Tax

Iowa Customers must add 2% Sales Tax

TERMS

PRICES. The prices quoted, except in the Evergreen section, are for the stock packed and delivered to the stations here or loaded on the buyer's conveyance. Packages of small plants can best be sent by Parcel Post within the second or third zones, and larger, and longer packages by Express. Nursery stock takes the second class express rate.

CONDITIONS. All orders are accepted on condition that they shall be void should any injury befall the stock from hail, frost, fire, or other causes beyond our control. Delivery dates are subject to delay by bad weather, labor shortages, accidents, embargoes, or other causes beyond our control.

TERMS OF PAYMENT are cash on or before the delivery of the stock, unless previously otherwise agreed upon. Remittances may be by check or any convenient form, payable to Snyder Bros., Inc.

CLAIMS for errors or shortage will be considered if made immediately upon receipt of the stock.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS. While we exercise the utmost diligence to have all of our varieties true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all stock that proves untrue to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for an amount greater than was originally paid for said stock.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Our facilities for shipping by R. R. Express, or Freight are excellent. We are located adjacent the station grounds of both the C. R. I. & P. and W. C. F. & N. Railways. We can not promise truck deliveries but possibly they can be arranged for at delivery time.

